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N^o. 414.

Discourse showing, that the Craftsman, who wrote the Whig Principles, has done more disservice to the true Interest of his Country, than all the Writings of the Jacobites.

R. D'Anvers, in his Paper of September 11, hath a remarkable Paragraph relating to our Controversy, which I am obliged to take some Notice of: 'Tis this; 'I must once more beg Leave to assure Mr. Osborne, that it was never my Design to disgrace the late Revolution,

our Principles are the same; but our Facts are not the same; there's the Difference: He affirms, the great Ends of the Revolution were not answered; I affirm, they were answered, and could not be better answered: He affirms, that the important Conditions, without which Liberty can never be secure, were TOTALLY NEGLECTED at the Revolution (and yet, good Man! he never design'd to disgrace the Revolution) and that the Rights of the People were ONLY CLAIMED, but NOT EFFECTUALLY ASSERTED AND SECURED; but I affirm, and have, I think, prov'd too, that those important Conditions were not neglected, and that our Rights were not only claim'd, but as effectually asserted and secured, as Power or Law could secure them: The Government can't do more, the rest we must do ourselves.

to prepare the Minds of the People for another; for another AT PRESENT, as he says afterwards) he knows the contrary himself, and hath then confess'd it upon particular Occasions; nothing, therefore, could induce him to trump up a false Pretence at this Time, but want of Arguments to justify those, who have made it their constant Endeavour, to defeat all the great Ends of the Revolution, as they are explain'd in the Prince of Orange's Declaration.

I take this Opportunity to assure Mr. D'Anvers, every body else, that I have not brought this up against him of disgracing the Revolution, to any Purpose but that of Truth, Liberty, and Virtue; for I have no private Ends of my own here, nor do I write any Discourse, but what I think useful to the People, and necessary to defend against his Artifices and ill Designs.

I am fully convinc'd, that the Dissertation on Parties, the Paper's wrote since on the same Plan, have done more injury to the Revolution, than all the times that its most imbibed Enemies ever published: for the Papists, Jacobites, and Tories, could nothing on their Principles to affect the Whigs; they would laugh at their Principles, and abhor their Persons; but when a Man sets up a publick Paper, red over with all the outward and visible Signs of a Party; when the Patrons of that Paper, and the several others in it, are known to be justly invested with that character, and when it is carried on upon the same Principles which brought about the Revolution; then the Authors have Art and ill Designs, it is calculated to do great Mischief, and may deceive even the People: Such Mischief it has done; for while the Principles on which the Revolution was founded, were acknowledged, the great Ends of it were denied and answered, and such cruel and unjust Things said against it, as strongly tended to alienate the Affections of some of the Whigs, or at least to make them cool and indifferent. This render'd it absolutely necessary, to guard them against such Deceivers; especially, when I know, that the Assertions and Designs, which the Author of the Dissertation hath about, are in the Mouths not only of Jacobites, the Whigs themselves; some of whom, have taught to Cant after him, concerning the ancient Constitution, the old and new Whigs, Court Power, &c. before, tho' Mr. D'Anvers did not set up the Whig with any real Design against the Revolution, (I verily believe) nor did every Writer in it, carry with any such Design; yet in the Course of the Papers, on purpose to let the People against the Ministry, as Promoters of regal Power, and their Liberties, he hath advanced such Promises, and asserted such Facts, as, if believed, in natural Consequence, induce the Whigs themselves, to think contemptibly of the Revolution; that signifies it, whether it had been brought or not, if the Ends of it are not answered.

I acknowledge of mine, will explain what Mr. D'Anvers means, when he says, 'That Mr. D'Anvers knows the contrary to what he has said about the Revolution, and hath often confess'd it upon particular Occasions: Yes, I have confess'd in private Conversation, and in my Writings, that the Craftsman hath been led on upon Whig Principles; but that doth not least contradict what I have charged him with, of being a Jacobite. I don't differ with him in general Principles, but in his Application of those Principles, and the Facts he has mingled with them;

BUT to proceed a little further; I don't believe Mr. D'Anvers is a Jacobite, but that he has served the Cause of Jacobitism more than all the Writers on that Side: I verily believe that he is a Whig, or was so when he first set out; and yet, he hath done more disservice to the Cause of Whiggism, than all the Jacobites in the Kingdom: He hath, indeed, run down all the absurd Doctrines of absolute, indefensible, hereditary Right, and all the Nonsense of *Jure divino* Establishments: But what then? why, after he hath done this to please the Whigs, he hath to please the Tories, and to make a Coalition of Parties against the Court, weakened and disgraced that very Cause, for the sake of which alone, those Principles of Passive Obedience and Non-resistance were exploded. The Jacobites will easily forgive him all he hath said against their Principles, when he hath said, (infamously said, as a Whig) that we got nothing by the Revolution; that our Rights were only claimed, not secured; and that our Liberties are more precarious since, than they were before: For they know, that if once a Contempt of the Revolution is spread among the People, and that the Whigs themselves begin to think with Indifference about it, that they stand much fairer for another Revolution or Restoration, than if all their Principles were acknowledged, and yet a high Veneration for the Revolution, as the absolute Preservation of our Liberties, was kept up.

THE Jacobites and the Papists too, strike in entirely with all the Craftsman hath said about the Preference of the antient Constitution, and the superior Virtue of the Old Whigs: For they know, if once it comes to be believed, that the antient Constitution was better than the Modern; and that the old Whigs were indeed brave and glorious Men, but that the present Court Whigs are a parcel of infamous Fellows, who would sacrifice the Liberties of their Country to their own private Views; then it follows, that the Revolution will be thought not worth contending for, and the modern Whigs look'd upon as bad as Tories or Jacobites.

THESE Impressions which the Craftsman hath endeavoured to make upon the Minds of the People relating to the Revolution, and the Cause of Whiggism, hath been the true Reason of all my Discourses upon the Subjects of the antient and modern Constitution, old and new Whigs, and the great Advantages of making the Prince of Orange, King, and settling the Crown in the present Royal Family. In all which Discourses, it hath been carried to Demonstration, that the modern Constitution is infinitely preferable to the Antient; that all the great Ends of the Revolution were effectually answered; and, that the new Whigs are as good as the Old; or, that were the old Whigs now alive, they would do, and ought to do after the Manner of the present Court Whigs; for Men must change their Actions, as Things change: The old Whigs (that is, the Whigs before the Revolution) acted gloriously in opposing the arbitrary and tyrannical Measures of a Court; but would not they have been stark Mad, if they had made the same Opposition, and wrote the same Books (which the Craftsman hath retailed) against a perfectly Legal Government; under which all the Rights of the People are sacredly preserved; and where 'tis impossible to produce one Instance of an Act of State, or an Act of Law, that hath the least Tendency towards arbitrary Power. The old Whigs opposed virtuously; the modern Whigs oppose viciously: The Whigs against the Court were right then; and the Whigs for the Court are right now, for the same Reasons as they were right then, the

Good of the Community, and the Security of all our Liberties Civil and Religious.

THESE are my real Opinions upon the Subjects here mentioned; and, therefore, I have not trump'd up a false Pretence at this Time (as Mr. D'Anvers asserts) for want of Argument to 'justify those who have made it their constant Endeavours to defeat all the great Ends of the Revolution;' for I know no Man, nor Set of Men, who have made it their constant Endeavours to defeat the Ends of the Revolution; but the constant Traducers of the Revolution, and the constant Defamers of the present Government.

THE Whigs for the Court have, in general, acted upon Whig Principles; (I was going to say, in every Instance, but one) they have preserved the great Ends of the Revolution: They have exercised no Acts of Power against Law: They have not been instrumental in making any Laws which lay a Restraint upon the Rights of the People; but have repealed some which abridg'd us of our just Liberties, and made others which have enlarged, strengthened and secured our Liberties: They have been Cool and Temperate in all their publick Measures; and with great Wisdom, prevented several Evils at Home and Abroad, which other Men, less experienced in human Affairs, and of more natural Warmth, would have probably involved us in, or brought upon us in the same difficult Circumstances of Things: They seem to have paid a constant Regard to the Peace and Prosperity of the Kingdom; and, I think, deserve the Esteem and Affection of the Whigs, and not the Hatred of Papists, Jacobites, or Tories; for their Moderation hath been extended to all Men; and tho' it is not in their Power (nor ever will be in any Men's Power) to oblige all Parties; yet they have not made use of their Power to oppress any Party: Upon the whole, I think, we are very happy under the present Administration; and that 'tis impossible to conceive what Set of Men, or what Set of publick Actions can render us more so than we are at this Time.

F. OSBORNE.

L O N D O N.

On Thursday in the Evening the Commissioners, under the renewed Commission to inquire into the Officers and Fees of the Court of Chancery, met for the first Time at Sir John Gonson's Chambers in Gray's Inn.

On Saturday last died at Berkhamstead, William Johnson, Esq; of Oney in Buckinghamshire, who was many Years in the Commission of the Peace for that County, and one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Privy Chamber.

The same Day the Honourable Philip Gery, Lieutenant Colonel in Major General Churchill's Regiment of Dragoons, died of the Gout in his Stomach, at his House at Northampton: A Gentleman universally esteemed and respected by all who had the least Knowledge of him, but especially in the Army, where his Behaviour and Candour had entirely gained him the Friendship and true Affections of his Superiors, as well as those that he had the Honour to command.

Yesterday being the Birth-day of her Royal Highness the Princess of Orange, who then enter'd into the 28th Year of her Age, her Majesty received the Compliments of the Nobility, foreign Ministers, and other Persons of Distinction on that Occasion.

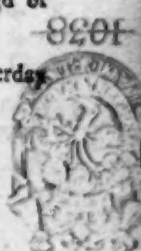
This being the first Day of Term, the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, the Judges, &c. will go with the usual Formality to Westminster Hall, in order to proceed on Business.

Yesterday several Persons of Distinction set out for Newmarket, in order to take the Diversion of the Horse Races there, it being the 2d Meeting. And

This Day the Duke of Bolton's Chestnut Colt runs against the Earl of Halifax's Bay Colt, the 4 Miles Course for 200 Guineas. Half forfeit.

On Monday next 31 Days Subsistence will be issued out at the Pay Office, Whitehall, to his Majesty's Forces, viz. from the 24th Instant, to the 23d of November inclusive.

Yesterday



Yesterday a Bricklayer belonging to Mr. Forbay, as he was repairing a House in Essex Street in the Strand, had the Misfortune to fall off a Scaffold, and was so terribly bruised, that his Life is despaired of.

The Subjects at the Oratory To-morrow, in the Morning, will be an Oration on the Libertine converted, or the Man of true Pleasure, and false Delights in this Capital: In the Evening, a new Wedding Lecture, occasion'd by three Marriages, lately celebrated; and an easy Method to make that State in all Respects agreeable: Then a Gentleman will be Opponent in a publick Disputation on this Question, Whether Mr. Hatzfeld's Objections to Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophy, as contrary to Religion, be true? Any Gentleman free to dispute. The Gentleman's University is daily carried on in private Institutes. Mr. N—man and Mr. D—dal are challeng'd on Dr. Desaguliers's Opinion of a Mathematical Point, on the Predicaments, and Dr. H—dine's being a Protestant, the First to be decided this Evening.

Yesterday Bank Stock was 149. India 178 1-4th. South Sea 99 3-8ths. Old Annuity 113 1-4th. New Ditto 110 1-half to 3-8ths. Three per Cent. 105 1-half. Emperor's Loan 116 3-8ths. Royal Assurance 112. London Assurance 15. African 16. India Bonds 61. 18s. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 51. 15s. Prem. South Sea ditto 41. 2s. Prem. New Bank Circulation 11. 2s. 6d. Prem. Salt Talties 3 to 5 Premium. English Copper 21. 8s. Welsh ditto, no Price. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 1-half to 3-4ths per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 2 per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 117.

THE Managers and Directors of the Lottery appointed by an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament for building a Bridge cross the River Thames, from the New Palace Yard in the City of Westminster, to the opposite Shore in the County of Surry, having appointed the Payments to be made into the Bank of England by the Contributors to the said Lottery, and given Notice thereof in the London Gazette, pursuant to the Directions of the said Act: And it having since been represented to the said Managers and Directors, that it will be more convenient to have the Times of Payment enlarged, the said Managers and Directors do therefore give Notice, that they have enlarged the Times of Payment in Manner following; that is to say, twenty Shillings on each Ticket to be paid at the Time of Subscribing, for which Purpose, Books are now open at the Bank, and will be continued so to the 1st Day of December next; forty Shillings more to be paid on each Ticket on or before the 3d Day of January following, and the remaining forty Shillings on or before the 29th Day of January next.

East India House, October 20, 1736.

THE Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies, do hereby give Notice, for the Convenience of such who cannot bring their Bonds by the limited Time, that upon the Expiration of the Bonds signifying on or before the First of November next, under their Hands, with the Place of their Abode, that they consent to have their Bonds exchanged for Three per Cent. Bonds, in the following or a like Form, such a Notice shall be registered, and the Bonds shall be marked, in order to be so exchanged, when they can be produced; and that the Clerks in the Accountant's Office are ordered to attend every Day, Sundays excepted, to mark such Bonds as shall be brought, and to receive the said Notice, viz.

"I do hereby desire and agree to exchange the following East India Bonds, amounting to the Principal Sum of L. for other Bonds amounting to the same Sum, carrying Interest at Three per Cent. from the 21st of March 1737, pursuant to the Resolution of a General Court of the East India Company, held the 24th of September last.

| No | Names | Sum |
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THESE are to certify all Gentlemen and Travellers, that Samuel Stanly is gone from the Red Lion Inn in the Petticoat in Cambridge, to live a private Life in the Country; if any Gentleman or Traveller will be pleased to make use of the Falcon Inn, the next Door to the Red Lion, they shall be kindly received, and great Care taken of them and their Horses; by their

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